

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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The following report contains information on Soviet troops and supply installations in the White Sea Military District.

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Military Information on the White Sea MD

<u>Town</u>	<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Monchegorsk (N67-54, E32-58)	Barracks installation, about 500 meters square, of numerous large and small wooden buildings.	Near the railroad station.	The barracks installation quartered an MVD unit of about 800 men up to Sep- tember 1949. A colonel was observed to be the ranking officer. The men wore light blue-bordered red epaulets, dark blue trousers, and green caps with red bands. They were equipped with submachine guns, AT guns with barrels about two and one-half meters long, shields, and disk wheels, which were towed by trucks, and heavy machine guns on two small wheels. An unidentified number of tanks were occasionally observed at field practice. Source observed an unusually great number of trucks in the in- stallation, and at exercises as well.	
Petrozavodsk (N61-49, E34-20)	Barracks installation of numerous wooden houses.	West of the city in a woods of tall trees.	The installation was occupied by an infantry unit of 800 to 1,000 men up to July 1949. The only weapons observed were rifles and submachine guns. Field training was held west of the city.	

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| 1. Barracks installation of one three-story brick building, about 150 meters long, and one three-story building with officers' billets. | In the center of the city, north of Lenin Square with a Lenin monument. | The installation was generally referred to as Infantry Barracks. Three or four companies equipped with rifles and light machine guns were frequently observed marching out of the installation. |
| 2. Billets of one brick building, about 100 meters long. | In the center of the city, on Lenin Square. | The structure referred to as the MVD building, which was completed by 1946, housed the post headquarters. The commanding officer was Colonel Suklov skiy (phonetic spelling) (fnu), who wore light blue-bordered epaulets. The agency of the head of the motor pools, Major Tsaplin (phonetic spelling) (fnu), was also located there. |
| 3. Billets in a large new building. | Not specified. | The building housed the MGB top agency commanded by a general and was also referred to as the "ministry". The MGB personnel wore light green service color. The border guard troops observed in the city wore a darker green service color. The location of their billets was not specified. |
| 4. AA position. | On a hill serving as a landmark, several kilometers southeast of the city. | AA emplacements, with walls made of round timber, were constructed on this hill in the summer of 1947. While the emplacements were still under construction, 12 AA guns of 80 to 100 mm and not less than the same number of lighter AA guns were emplaced in the open terrain. The crews, who wore blue epaulets with crossed-gun barrel insignia, |

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5. Fuel depot about 500x250 meters, of 40 camouflaged tanks horizontally installed, about ten meters long and three meters in diameter and arranged in four lines; enclosed by a multiple barbed wire fence, two meters high; equipped with six watch-towers with machine guns and searchlights; served by a railroad spur; and including two small guard buildings.

6. Supply depot, about 800x400 meters, enclosed by a board fence with watchtowers.

Southeast of the city, about 100 meters east of the Kukovka freight yard, near the railroad branch line to the shipyard.

On the southeastern perimeter of the city, on a single-track railroad line.

came from the city on trucks in the morning and went back by truck in the evening. The motor vehicles bore crossed-gun barrel insignia and the number "307A". Ballistic directors or searchlights, etc., were not observed. The guns were still in the emplacements in April 1948. Aiming exercises were held frequently. Record firing was never observed.

All military and civil authorities in the area of Petrozavodsk were supplied from the depot. The tanks were entirely buried. The tanks were connected by pipe lines. Five standpipes with electrically operated pumps were set up at the end of each of the four lines. There were paved roads between the individual lines. They joined in a roundel. The tanks of the depot were usually refilled from four-axle railroad tank cars, four to six of which were constantly on the railroad spur.

Prior to April 1948, the depot was referred to as the OVS. The commanding officer of the depot was Major Okrobovich (phonetic spelling). (fnu), who wore blue-bordered red epaulets; his superior was a general, whose offices were located in the MVD building. The sentries in the depot wore light blue-bordered red

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epaulets. The layout of the depot, which consisted of single-story buildings, included one ordnance and ammunition storehouse, 50x25 meters, containing small arms of every type and appropriate ammunition for them, 120-mm mortar shells, AA ammunition, mines of various types, handgrenades and concentrated charges; one ration storehouse; one grain storehouse; one forage storehouse, about 30x20 meters; one clothing storehouse, about 30x20 meters, containing uniforms and equipment; one storehouse, 30x20 meters, containing winter clothing of every type; one storehouse, about 60x20 meters, containing equipment for horses and vehicles; and one storehouse, about 40x20 meters, for motor vehicle spare parts. All incoming shipments were made by rail. According to the inscriptions, some of the trains came from Leningrad. The supplies were continually picked up by trucks of all services. Heavy motor traffic was constantly observed in the area of the depot and on the road leading into it. A column of 40 trucks driven by PWs took ammunition of various types to a small railroad station about 85 km northwest of Petrozavodsk several times a week from the fall of 1947 to February 1948. At the railroad station, which was located on a single-track line, the ammunition was loaded onto freight cars. On one of these runs, source had the opportunity to carefully inspect the demolition blocks referred to as concentrated charges or wooden

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hand grenades. They were made of hard wood and were 25x8x8 cm. The wooden screw-in handle was ten cm long. The blasting charge consisted of a yellow, compressed explosive. The demolition block was topped with a fuse-cord button connected with a fuse of three and one-half seconds' burning time. The detonator was installed below. These concentrated charges were packed in 20-unit boxes. The handles were packed in 100-unit boxes. Each box also contained a description.

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Segezha
(N63-44,
E34-19)

1. Barracks installation of ten to 12 wooden two-story houses with a street frontage of approximately 1,000 meters; an old Finnish installation.

South of the city, about 800 meters south of the large railroad bridge.

Up to mid-1946, the installation was occupied by an engineer unit, whose strength was not determined, since only small detachments were seen. According to Soviet civilians, it was a penal unit. An unidentified number of the soldiers wore yellow crossed-rudder or steering wheel insignia on their sleeves. The troops were frequently observed practicing on the water. Fifty Studebaker trucks and 30 half-pontoons were observed in a storage area north of the railroad station. Bridge equipment, similar to the German type B equipment, was also stored there. This equipment was not observed being used at practices.

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2. Armored train.

On a siding of the
railroad station.

The armored train was observed
up to mid-1950. It was manned
with soldiers wearing red-border-
ed black epaulets. No further
details were remembered.